

THE TIMES.

VOL. II. - NO. 12.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1890.

J. N. McDONALD,
EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

THE MOOSE JAW TIMES

Published
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
at the office, in time for the early mail,
GRAYSON'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET,
Moose Jaw, N. W. T.,
by JAS. N. McDONALD.

TERMS:
If paid strictly in advance, \$1.50 per Annum
otherwise, \$2.00.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Each insertion per line, 10c.
Each Subscription per Annum, \$1.50.
Contract advertisements inserted at the following rates:

One Column	one year	\$10.00
Half Column	one year	\$5.00
Quarter Column	one year	\$2.50
One Column	three months	\$3.00
Half Column	three months	\$1.50
Quarter Column	three months	.75
One Column	six months	\$5.00
Half Column	six months	\$2.50
Quarter Column	six months	1.25
One Column	one month	\$1.00
Half Column	one month	.50
Quarter Column	one month	.25

Business cards and exceeding one inch \$10.
Advertisements of farms for sale, cattle
and other small advertisements \$1.00
per month and \$1.00 per month thereafter.

Special notices, the object of which is
to draw attention to the business of any indi-
vidual, company or society, will be con-
sidered as advertisements and charged accordingly.

Advertisements measured by a standard
type, 12 lines to the inch; advertisements
without specified directions will be
inserted until further notice. Instructions to change
or discontinue an advertisement must be
sent to this office by noon on Monday, and
the copy of changes must be handed in not
later than 10 A. M. on Wednesday.

JOB PRINTING.

We have a first-class jobbing department
in connection with our printing, and the latest
designs in business material, including
brochures, all descriptions of job printing
and stationery, and in single copies to any
city or town.

Our terms for job work, small advertise-
ments and special notices are cash. Contract
advertisements payable quarterly.

W. A. McFALL, Physician, Surgeon,
and Accompanying Officer, Corner
Main and River Sts., Moose Jaw, Assn.

W. M. GRAYSON, Barrister, Attorney,
Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc.,
Office: Main St., Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

Agent for the Canadian Northwest Land Com-
pany, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw
Township.

G. GORDON, Barrister, Advocate,
Notary Public, Etc., Office: Main
Street, Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

A. B. FRY, LICENSED AUCTIONEER
for the North West Territories. Sales
of the stock will receive special attention.
Call on promptly attended to. Office:
High Street, Moose Jaw.

W. S. SWICK, HOTEL - River Street -
First-class accommodation for the
travelling public. Commercial and Family
Rooms. JAS. OSTRANDER, Proprietor.

C. B. BORDON, Grocer and Commission
Merchant, Agent for Patterson Bros.,
Woodstock, Ont., Manufacturers of Imple-
ments.

W. BRADSHAW, Contractor and
Builder - Sash and Doors made to order
on short notice.

G. HERRLER, Contractor for Stone
and Brickwork, Kalsbrenner Bldg.,
Manitoba St., Moose Jaw.

JOHN DICKINSON - Builder and Con-
tractor, Plans and Specifications furnished.
All work guaranteed.

J. HOLIBROOK, Veterinary Surgeon,
Diagnoses of Horses & Cattle treated.
Infirmary Stable in connection.

F. A. MILLER,
SIGN PAINTER.

Sign Writing done. Kalsbrenner a Specialty.

WESTERN HOPE L. O. L. No. 1542
meets Monday, on or before the full
of the moon, in the Orange Hall, Annable
Block, Main Street, Moose Jaw, N. W. T.,
at 8 P. M. Alexander, W. M.; C. A. Gass,
Secy.

VALLEY LODGE No. 1, I. O. O. F.,
meets every Thursday at 20 o'clock, in
the Oddfellows' Hall, on Main Street. Visi-
ting brethren always welcome.

O. B. FRY, Secy. J. MAIR, Secy.

SEYMOUR N. DE P. GREEN, Agent
for North Western Masonic Association,
of Chicago. Sixteenth year. The
largest, most prosperous and best. \$8.40
certificates in force on March 1st, 1890.

Division A	Benefit \$2,500	FR.	\$12.00
" B "	5,000	"	17.00
" C "	1,000	"	10.00
" D "	1,500	"	11.00

Copies may be had either at Mr. Alexander's
office, or the Times office, for 50 cents each.

Open to Masons and non-Masons.

MOOSE JAW LODGE, No. 26, A. F. & A. M., G. L. M., meets on the sec- ond Tuesday evening in every month in the Masonic Hall on Main Street. Brethren visiting the town cordially welcomed.

H. LOWE, S. N. DE P. GREEN,
W. M. SECRETARY.

REMOVED.

To our Patrons and all others to whom it may
concern: Our Thoroughbred Clydesdale sta-
tion, "SANDY" will in future be found at An-
nabelle's stable on River Street, every Friday and
Saturday.

LADIES!

If you want to Beautify your Homes call at

O B FYSE'S

Confectionery & Ice Cream Parlor,
and see the Assortment of

HOUSE PLANTS.

in Stock

DON'T FORGET TO CALL AT

HEALEYS

FRUIT AND CONFECTIONARY STORE

The only First-class Dealer in

the City. Full line always

on hand.

THE WINDSOR HOTEL.

FOLEY BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

W. A. McFALL, Proprietor.

First-class accommodation for the travelling
public. Convenient to trains. Porter meets all
trains. Ice supplied with the best brands of
Canada.

NEW BUTCHER SHOP.

I have opened up

On Main Street, one door north of McBride's
Shoe Shop, and am prepared to supply the
people of Moose Jaw with all kinds of

FRESH MEATS AND GAME IN SEASON

We have the Cheapest Meat on the market.

All Orders Promptly Attended to.

Prices To Suit Customers.

Free Delivery. Terms Cash

A. GAUDRY, Prop.

IN DARKEST AFRICA

— and —

The Quest, Rescue, and Retreat

OF EMIN,

Governor of Equatoria, by

HENRY M. STANLEY,

[Chas. Scribner & Sons, of New York City,
Sole Publishers.]

Beware of the Bogus Stanley Books Now
being Sold.

SEYMOUR GREEN, General Agt.,
Moose Jaw and Regina.

FARMERS!

Don't fail to secure a copy of

R. L. Alexander's Directory,

NEW PARALLEL BIBLES.

TWO BIBLES IN ONE VOLUME.

The authorized version and the Revised
Version in parallel columns, line for line on
each page. The most magnificent Family
Bibles ever published. Containing aids to
the Holy Scriptures of priceless value which
have never before been published in one vol-
ume; all forming a complete encyclopedia
of Biblical Knowledge. Sold only by sub-
scription. See Prospectus and secure a copy
from

H. C. RUIBENT,
agent, Caron.

FOR SALE.

About 620 Acres with Land.
620 Last years lands and 22 rams.
Two Span of mares.
Two yearling mare colts.
Two New Wagons, 2 Set double harness.
Two Sets Single Harness.
One buck board, one cutter.
One Binder.
One Seed Drill.
One Plow.
One Set Scales, capacity 600 Pounds.
One Set Scales capacity 200 pounds.
And other farming implements too numerous
to mention.

Apply to DONALD McLEAY,
See 10, 17, 20.

P. O. Box 9, Moose Jaw.

HARNESS EMPORIUM.

MAIN STREET EAST.

No Factory Harness - All
Hand Made.

All Work Guaranteed and Prices
to Suit the Times.

A Large Stock of Trunks, Whips, Valises,
Etc., always on hand.

D. McMILLAN.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW AND DIFFERENT FROM OTHER SEASONS IN

SUITINGS.

OVERCOATINGS,
PANTINGS, Etc.

CHAS. C. CAMERON.

Main Street : Moose Jaw

BACK AGAIN!

IS THE OLD STAND.

FRESH BREAD.

CAKES, BUNS,
PIES, Etc., Etc.

J. M. SIMMINGTON.

Cor. Main and River St. : Moose Jaw

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

SASHES, DOORS,
FRAME, & BLINDS, etc.

Estimates, Plans and Specifications Furnish-
ed on Application.

First-class Workmanship Guaranteed.

RIVER ST. EAST MOOSEJAW

NEW FIRM!

BATE & FERGUSON

BUTCHERS.

Choice MEATS of all Kinds Always
on hand.

Game in Season.

H. BATE, Manager.

The Coyote, or Prairie Wolf.

(MARK TWAIN.)

The coyote is a long, slim, sick-and-
sorry-looking skeleton with a gray
wolf-skin stretched over it, a tolerably
busby tail that forever sags down with
a despairing expression of forsakenness
and misery, a furtive and evil eye, and
a long sharp face, with slightly lifted
up and exposed teeth. He has a general
slinking expression all over. The coy-
ote is a living, breathing allegory of
Want. He is always hungry. He is
always poor, out of luck, and friendless.

The meanest creatures despise him,
and even the deas would desert him for
a velocipede. He is so spiritless and
cowardly, that even when his exposed
teeth are pretending a threat, the rest
of his face is apologizing for it. And
he is so homely; so scrawny, and rit-
tly, and coarse-haired, and pitiful!

When he sees you, he lifts his lip
and lets a flash of his teeth out, and
then turns a little out of the course he
was pursuing, depresses his head a bit,
and strikes a long, soft-footed trot
through the sage brush, glancing over
his shoulder at you from time to time,
till he is about out of easy pistol range,
and then he stops, and takes a delibera-
te survey of you. He will trot fifty
yards and stop; another fifty, and stop
again; and finally the gray of his glit-
ting body blends with the gray of the
sage-brush, and he disappears.

If you start a swift-footed dog after
him, you will enjoy it ever so much—
especially if the dog be one that has a
good opinion of himself, and has been
brought up to think that he knows
something about speed. The coyote
will go swinging gently off on that de-
fective trot of his, and every little while
he will smile a fraudulent smile over his
shoulder that will fill that dog entirely
full of encouragement and worldly as-
piration, and make him lay his head still
closer to the ground, and stretch his
neck still further to the front, and pant
more fiercely, and move his furi-
ous legs with a yet wilder frenzy, and
leave a broader and broader and higher
and denser cloud of desert sand and
smoking "dust", and marking his long
wake across the level plain!

All this time the dog is only a short
twenty feet behind the coyote, and, to
save the life of him, he cannot under-
stand why it is that he cannot get per-
ceptibly closer; and he begins to get
aggravated, and it makes him madder
and madder to see how gently the coy-
ote glides along and never pants or
sweats, or ceases to smile; and he
grows still more and more incensed to
see how shamefully he has been taken in
by an entire stranger, and what an
ignoble swindle that long, calm, soft-
footed trot is.

And next, the dog notices that he
is getting fagged, and that the coyote
actually has to slacken speed a little,
to keep from running away from him.
And then that town-dog is mad in ear-
nest, and he begins to strain, and weep
and swear, and paw the sand higher
than ever, and reach for the coyote
with concentrated and desperate ener-
gy. This sport finds him six feet be-
hind the gliding enemy, and two miles
from his friends. And then, in the in-
stant that a wild new hope is lighting
up his face, the coyote turns and smiles
blandly upon him once more, and with
a something about it which seems to
say: "Well, I shall have to bear my-
self away from you; for business is
business and it will not do for me to
be fooling along this way all day."

And forthwith there is a rushing sound,
and the sudden splitting of a long
crack through the atmosphere; and be-
hold that dog is solitary and alone in
the midst of a vast solitude!

It makes his head swim. He stops
and looks all around; climbs the near-
est sand-mound, and gazes into the dis-
tance; shakes his head reflectively, and
then, without a word, he turns and jogs
along back to his train, and takes up
a humble position under the hindmost

wagon, and feels unspeakably mean,
and looks ashamed, and hangs his tail
at half-mast for a week. And for as
much as a year after that, whenever
there is a great hue and cry after a
coyote, that dog will merely glance in
that direction without emotion, and
apparently observe to himself, "I be-
lieve I do not wish any of the pie."

IRRIGATION SUGGESTIONS.

The Bottineau Pioneer says the Tur-
tle Mountain farmers in Dakota are to
hold mass meetings to agitate for irri-
gation by means of the springs and
lakes which abound in these mountains.

But the small streams that flow out all
round these mountains are now dried
out and many small lakes are in the
same condition. It is manifest that
many of them depend for their con-
tinued existence upon the snowfall of
the winter season, which when melted
stays in the pools instead of running
off. The retention of that snow over
the surface of the prairie generally was
one main reason for the abundance of
the prairie herbage in the old times.

The bushes and long grass that held
the winter's snows are cleared off by
cultivation and prairie fires, the soil is
bare of vegetation or nearly so, and
without melted snow to moisten it be-
fore seeding the stand of grain must
prove irregular and uncertain. This
is mainly the thing that makes deep
seeding by means of a press drill al-
most a positive necessity this year.

The Mandan Pioneer, published in cen-
tral Dakota, has a paper on this same
subject, written by J. H. Wheeler, and
most of what he says is true for this
country just as much as that. He says:

"It is a fact well known to practical
observers, that wherever snow habitually
drifts and lies there is always, even
during the driest seasons, a heavy
growth of grass and plants. To say
nothing of coulees, buffalo hollows, and
other depressions, it will be noticed
that where a butte rises from a high,
dry plateau, if the soil be good, there
will be a fringe of rank grass and
plants beginning on the lower south-
east slope of the butte and tapering
away to the southeast over the adjoin-
ing level land. Read and profit by
this lesson of snow drifts. Instead of
allowing the winter winds to sweep
your field bare of snow, systematically
intersect your fields with lines of ob-
structions which will hold the snow on
the surface at a uniform depth, or not
less than one foot, and two feet if pos-
sible. If you are sceptical try an ex-
periment with two fields otherwise
equal. Allow one to be swept bare of
snow and hold the snow on the other
as deeply as possible. Your soil is
rich but porous, and therefore pervious
to the dry winds which so often sweep
over it. Like all drift soils it is some-
what lacking in organic matter. This
is more noticeable in your section in
localities where there is considerable
alkali in the soil. Owing to the nature
of your soil and the dryness of the
winds which generally blow you are
deprived of at least 75 per cent of pre-
cipitated moisture. Unless there is an
abundance of precipitation this loss of
moisture from atmospheric absorption
not only dries the soil but the subsoil
and crops die of thirst. I think that
it will be found that grain sowed on
unplowed land where corn was grown
the previous year will, if cultivated in
with a corn plow, do better than grain
sowed on plowed land. The reasons
being that the cornstalks have kept the
snow on the land and therefore leaving
it moist. The cultivator, while cover-
ing the grain deep, only stirs the sur-
face. In any event, land on which any
kind of small grain is sowed should be
thoroughly harrowed and then rolled.
Don't allow anything that can be made
into moisture to dry up and blow away.
Do everything in your power to enrich
your land and save the moisture Nature
gives to you. As a further means
of saving the moisture which nature
sends you construct reservoirs in which

to collect and hold rain and snow water
which would otherwise flow off without
doing any good. There is plenty of
rock that must be removed from the
land any way. Use this material for the
construction of dams across some
suitable coulees or ravine. You cover
the country with ponds and in some
instances with quite lakes. Plant their
margins with trees. By this means
you may be able to do some local irri-
gating; you will certainly moisten
your atmosphere; you will probably in-
crease the rainfall; you will certainly
have an abundance of stock water and
timber; and you will certainly improve
the appearance of your country and in-
crease the value of your land. In my
judgement if you will follow the course
I have prescribed in this article you
will find you do not need general irri-
gation as badly as you have supposed."

R. D. Foley, of Manitoba, Manitoba,
proposed some months ago to scatter a
few loads of scrub bushes on his fall
plowing so as to fire enough snow by
that means to ensure moisture enough
to germinate his seed in spring, just as
Mr. Wheeler suggests.

THE LATE INSPECTOR GROVER.

Thomas Grover, B. A., Public School
Inspector for Western Assiniboua, was
born in Grafton, Ontario, fifty years
ago. His grandfather was a U. E. Loy-
alist who settled at Grafton, and gave the
name of the village, having lived in a
town of the same name in the United
States. The subject of this sketch was
taken by his parents to Wardsville in
boyhood, where he attended the public
school, subsequently being sent to the
Grammar school at Norwood, at which
place he lived with his uncle, P. M.
Grover, Esq., M. P. His uncle John
Grover, who resided at Colborne, was
at that time Registrar for the County
of Northumberland. Thomas attended
Victoria University, Cobourg, and Tor-
onto University, graduating at the lat-
ter. He also matriculated at Osgoode
Hall, and for a short time studied law,
but left the legal profession during the
oil speculation excitement, after which
he was appointed Examiner and Public
School Inspector in Ontario.

After serving for a few years in this
profession, he entered into partnership
with his brother and for several years
carried on a manufacturing establish-
ment in the State of Maine. In 1872
he was married to Etta F. Brown,
daughter of the Rev. Wm. Brown, B.
A., Methodist minister of Portland,
Maine, and Military Chaplain of the
United States.

He removed his establishment to
Toronto, engaged for a short time in
real estate business, and in the spring
of 1882 came to the North West, locat-
ing near Regina. When the North
West Territorial Board of Education
was organized, he was appointed one of
the first Public School Inspectors for
the Territories, having assigned him the
western half of the District of Assini-
boia.

For the past two years his health has
not been good, and a severe attack of
La Grippe having deprived him of what
strength he had, he finally passed away
on Sunday evening, May 25th, at his
residence, Regina.

He leaves a wife and two sons. The
teachers of his Inspectorate have keenly
felt their loss, and numerous were
the letters sent to the bereaved family
by the members of the teaching pro-
fession. He was an excellent mathe-
matical scholar and well versed in the
classics, subjects which he delighted in
and in which he did good service as Ex-
aminer for the Board of Education. He
studied faithfully the latest publications
and numerous periodicals relating to
the science and art of teaching. On
this specialty he was fully abreast of
the times. For the past three years he
had in contemplation the preparation
of a series of Public School Readers,
specially adapted for the North West
schools. The Rev. Dr. McLean, Ex-
aminer and member of the Board of
Education, preached a funeral sermon
and conducted the burial services.

His widow, a lady of eminent liter-
ary attainments, and an excellent
writer of short stories for the New
York and Boston Press, has the sym-
pathy of the entire community in her
bereavement.

ROBIN RUTLER.

Educational Journal July 1st, 1890.

DISINFECT !

Now is the time to disinfect.

Chloride of Lime,
Copperas,
and
CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID

BOLE'S.

LIME JUICE IN BULK,
Expected in a few days at.

BOLE'S.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1890.

MOOSE JAW SOIL.

Some time ago a sample of soil from the farm of Mr. Robt. Moore, about eight miles north of town, was sent to Prof. James, analyst for the Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph. His report has been received, stating that the sample has been carefully examined and analyzed. The most remarkable feature of the soil is the high percentage of alkali, (compounds of potash and soda) which it contains, and which, no doubt accounts for the peculiar action on the plough. If kept beneath the soil this alkali adds greatly to the productiveness. In addition to the alkali there is a large quantity of organic matter and nitrogen. The only fertilizer recommended was phosphates or land plaster, to counteract the effect of a super-abundance of alkali, if brought to the surface. The professor says that the soil should be very fertile. Mr. Moore has shown commendable enterprise in having this soil examined and reported on by a competent analyst, and in making known the exact nature of the soil in his locality. In a wet season the alkali remains below the surface in a state of solution, and is brought to the surface only in a dry season, by constant evaporation, without sufficient rainfall to keep it dissolved.

OUR WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION.

The letter of "Citizen" in this issue of the TIMES, regarding the condition of the water in the Moose Jaw river reveals a startling state of affairs, which it is the duty of our authorities to enquire into at once. For some time past the effluvia arising from the river caused, no doubt, by decaying animal or vegetable matter, has been almost unbearable. The cause appears to be somewhat a matter of dispute, some claiming that it arises from the slaughter house up the river, and others that it is from decaying vegetable matter in the C. P. R. dam. In either case the proper remedy should be applied, without delay. The hot weather is upon us and if this matter is not attended to our beautiful river, which should be an ornament to the town and a source of pleasure to our citizens, will be transformed into a cesspool, emitting death dealing malarial germs to prey on the health of the unsuspecting public. An epidemic of Typhoid or Malarial fever and perhaps worse, is the certain result, if the present state of affairs is allowed to continue. It is the duty of our Municipal authorities to look after all matters affecting the welfare of our citizens, and surely this is one that calls for their earnest and prompt attention. Nature has given us a nice clean townsite, a beautiful river, and a healthy climate, and a plain duty rests on every citizen. That duty is to see that his premises are scrupulously free from garbage and filth which, in its decomposition may give rise to fever breeding miasma. The germs of pestilential and epidemic diseases breed in filth, float in the air, impregnate the water, and prey upon humanity. The air which we breathe and the water which we drink, may, by a neglect of the duty referred to above, be transformed into a medium for conveying into the human system the seeds of disease. A few people in a town by refusing to take the necessary precautions in this line, may endanger the lives of a large number of their fellow citizens, and we consider that it is no improper interference with the liberty

of any citizen, for his neighbor who is equally exposed, to compel him to observe the laws of sanitation. Our intention is not to cause any unnecessary alarm, but there are places in town, besides the river, which will certainly cause trouble if they are not soon looked after. We hope before another issue of the TIMES, the Health Committee will waken up, and have every back yard in town cleaned up, the stables removed from the banks of the ravine, the cause of the nuisance at the river removed, and the town put in a proper sanitary condition. Our citizens can assist them to a great extent by informing them of the existence of any nuisance within the corporation. If the Board neglect their duty, on them will rest the responsibility for the result of this neglect. Where there is such community of interest, and where every citizen is jealous of the honor and reputation of our town, concealment is a crime. The North West Ordinance and the town by-laws are explicitly and strict, but are worthless if not enforced.

CANADIAN MORMONISM.

One of the worst features of the sect is the deliberate policy of uniting to control the labor market of the Mormons and the Gentiles, and thus destroy the gentle labor market by its strength. A vast labor monopoly is not what we want in this country. We believe in giving credit to every individual and every sect or organization where the motives are pure, whether success follows the labor expended or not. The following quotation is sufficient, and to a certain degree creditable. Delegate John T. Cairne, the author of this statement:—"The great bulk of the people of Utah are agriculturists. Their possessions are in lands and herds. The statistics show that 90 per cent. of the Mormon families own their own homes. There is no other community on earth that will make as good a showing. There is not an almshouse or the necessity for one in an exclusively Mormon settlement. With the exception of the mines, every other industry is kept alive by Mormon labor, and Mormon patronage. The Mormons supply the most reliable, non-striking class of laborers in the whole inter mountain region. The agricultural and pastoral products of Utah in 1887, were sufficient to produce a total of more than \$5,000,000. In Utah the Mormon organization has brought the entire commercial system under the control of one man, that man the President of this nineteenth century hierarchy. On one of the streets of Salt Lake City is an immense four storey building with his inscription "Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution," and in this store everything necessary for man's daily wants can be bought, and the faithful must purchase their goods at this establishment. Should a Mormon establish a store in any part of the Territory he must purchase his stock from this chief establishment. An attempt is now being made to organize a Company for the maintenance of a similar establishment in Alberta. A letter has been received by us calling our attention to this fact, evidence of which is given in the advertisement in the McLeod Gazette. There appears in the Gazette a notice of application for incorporation of a Company to be called "The Cardston Company, Limited," whose chief place of business is to be at Cardston, Alberta, the head quarters of Canadian Mormonism. The applicants are all leading Mormons, and the proposed amount of Capital Stock is to be \$10,000. The objects of the Company as stated in the advertisement are to be "Milling, manufacturing, dairying, farming, stock raising, ranching, and buying and selling, and dealing in wood, lumber, materials, farm and dairy produce, implements, machinery, general merchandise and all kinds of property; and the acquiring, leasing, renting, alienating and conveying of land necessary for the objects of the Company." This is the Canadian Co-operative Store. It may be said that this is legitimate, as companies of men can combine for purposes such as these. The interests of the people of the country must however be pre-eminent, and in such a trust as we see nothing but evil for the North West and the Dominion. Here is a vast labor corporation, destined to destroy the labor interests of the country. Mormonism has already injured the labor market of Southern Alberta. Let the people of Alberta speak out on

this question before such a company is incorporated. It will be a disgrace to the legislation of the country and one of the most serious hindrances to the advancement of one of the fairest portions of the North West. We are quite willing to allow men to make contracts to engage in labor on equal footing, but we are not prepared to stand idly by and see a labor monopoly established, which will control the labor market of the country and drive from us, men and women, who are dependent on labor for existence.

To the Editor of the TIMES.

Sir:—When visitors come to Moose Jaw the first recreation we offer them is a boat ride on our beautiful river. A few days ago I took one of my friends to this beautiful river for a boat ride. There was quite a breeze blowing at the time and we wondered where the frightful stench came from. On interviewing the C. P. R. pumpman and the gardeners we were told the stench arose from the water. We could hardly believe this as the water did not look at all stagnant and there was no appearance of scum such as is usual in stagnant pools, but the further we went up the river the more unbearable the stench became until opposite the old picnic grounds where it was most "stinking." Here we found a heavy green scum, strongly impregnated with decaying animal matter. Determined to find out where it came from we rowed a short distance further and found a slaughter house with a hog pen attachment extending into the water, and two or three hogs busy chewing up slaughter house refuse and dragging it into the river. We also found that blood and other filthy matter ran into the water course. This was a genuine surprise to me as we use the pure (save the mark) river water daily for washing and other house purposes, and the well that supplies our drinking water is merely a filtration from the creek. I understand this slaughter house has been on its present site nearly two years. Why our Town Council have not taken this matter up is a mystery to me. The outcome can only be a regular typhoid epidemic. The North West Ordinances of 1887, No. 14, provides for cases of this kind, and I would direct the attention of our authorities to it. Thanking you for your space.

A CITIZEN.

Wheat situation in the States.

The news concerning the wheat crop in the United Kingdom and Continent is unfavorable. Of late a good deal of rain has fallen, and British buyers are more willing to accept offers. Advances from many of the wheat States indicate a smaller yield than expected. Harvest is now progressing, and, although the yield in some cases is large, in others it is disappointing. A fair crop of spring wheat is expected in the Northwest, and it is likely that the yield of both spring and winter will aggregate about 425,000,000 bushels. A statistician in New York has figured that this, with the reserves from the crop of 1889 will give an export surplus of only 81,000,000 bushels, if the stocks at next harvest time be marked down to the minimum figure of twelve months ago. During the cereal year just closed, the United States has exported fully 110,000,000 bushels of wheat and flour, or say 30,000,000 bushels more than now seems probable. Bradstreet's report is to the effect that stocks of wheat in the States aggregate 52,000,000 bushels as compared with 37,000,000 bushels a year ago. Farmers' stocks are 7,000,000 bushels heavier than on July 1, 1889, and the so-called valuable stocks 8,000,000 bushels. These totals point to the wheat crop of 1889 having been 470,000,000 bushels instead of 490,000,000 bushels. Stocks of wheat and flour at leading points of manufacture and accumulation in first and second hands (exclusive of New York City) equal 1,429,378 barrels as against 1,317,800 barrels a year ago.—Toronto Globe.

DEATHS.

GRAY—In Moose Jaw, on the 9th inst., the wife of R. J. Gray, of 25-10-25, of a son.

ARMSTRONG—In Moose Jaw, on the 9th inst., the wife of Mr. James Armstrong, 15-15-25, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

FINLAY—In Moose Jaw, on the 9th inst., Mary Anna McCoy, wife of Wm. Finlay, aged 25 years, 3 months, and 17 days.

LEAHMAN—In Moose Jaw, on the 9th inst., Mr. John Leahman, of 35-17-37, aged 37 years.

JUST ARRIVED.

with about two carloads of Ontario Marcs. Farmers and others are requested to inspect them before purchasing.

A. K. GRAYSON.

LAFFERTY & MOORE,

Bankers,

FINANCIAL AGENTS.

Head Office—CALGARY.

Branch Offices:

Edmonton, | Moosejaw.

Vancouver, B. C. |

Agents—BANK OF MONTREAL.

OTAWA HOTEL.

RIVER STREET—WEST.

— Choice brands of —

CIGARS

Always on Hand. First-class accommodation for the travelling public. Good Table and comfortable rooms at moderate prices.

H. FERGUSON, Proprietor

MUNICIPALITY

—OF THE—

TOWN OF MOOSE JAW.

List of Lands to be Sold for Taxes

Lot.	Block.	Taxes.	Costs.	Total.
1	4	\$ 5.50	\$ 3.00	\$ 8.50
2	4	5.50	3.00	8.50
3	4	5.50	3.00	8.50
4	4	5.50	3.00	8.50
5	4	5.50	3.00	8.50
6	4	5.50	3.00	8.50
7	4	5.50	3.00	8.50
8	4	5.50	3.00	8.50
9	4	5.50	3.00	8.50
10	4	5.50	3.00	8.50
11	4	5.50	3.00	8.50
12	4	5.50	3.00	8.50
13	4	5.50	3.00	8.50
14	4	5.50	3.00	8.50
15	4	5.50	3.00	8.50
16	4	5.50	3.00	8.50
17	4	5.50	3.00	8.50
18	4	5.50	3.00	8.50
19	4	5.50	3.00	8.50
20	4	5.50	3.00	8.50
21	4	5.50	3.00	8.50
22	4	5.50	3.00	8.50
23	4	5.50	3.00	8.50
24	4	5.50	3.00	8.50
25	4	5.50	3.00	8.50
26	4	5.50	3.00	8.50
27	4	5.50	3.00	8.50
28	4	5.50	3.00	8.50
29	4	5.50	3.00	8.50
30	4	5.50	3.00	8.50
31	4	5.50	3.00	8.50
32	4	5.50	3.00	8.50
33	4	5.50	3.00	8.50
34	4	5.50	3.00	8.50
35	4	5.50	3.00	8.50
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92	4	5.50	3.00	8.50
93	4	5.50	3.00	8.50
94	4	5.50	3.00	8.50
95	4	5.50	3.00	8.50
96	4	5.50	3.00	8.50
97	4	5.50	3.00	8.50
98	4	5.50	3.00	8.50
99	4	5.50	3.00	8.50
100	4	5.50	3.00	8.50

TEACHER WANTED.

By the Trustees of the Carmel School District. All applications to be sent to the undersigned Secretary of the said Trustees. Starting salary \$400 held and salary expected. Duties to begin about August 1st, 1890.

JAMES GILMOUR, Secy.

Moose Jaw, B. C.

CATTLE FOR SALE.

TWO RIVERS RANCH. 1 Buffalo Lake, 1 Polled Angus, Short-horns, Durham, and other grades of Cows, Heifers, Oxen, Steers, Bulls, always on hand. A few good milch cows recently calved and two young Steers, Bulls, well bred. Young Cows with or without calves at foot. Brood mares or oxen taken in exchange for stock.

C. NICOLET, 2 Rivers Ranch.

The Ranches Quappelle Valley.

FOUND—Came on my premises on the 10th inst. of the 8th inst. one Large Bay Horse. Owner can leave with him by proving property and paying expenses. Reported to Wm. W. Moore.

C. NICOLET, 2 Rivers Ranch.

STRAVED—Came on the 10th inst. of the 8th inst. one Large Bay Horse. Owner can leave with him by proving property and paying expenses. Reported to Wm. W. Moore.

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Moose Jaw.